A NEW SPECIES OF LYMNAEA FROM OREGON

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LYMNAEA MAZAMAE, sp. nov. Plate 6, fig. 4.

Shell thin and brittle, elongated, the dimensions of the aperture being slightly greater than half those of the entire shell; periostracum corneous and chestnut colored, smooth and shining when fresh. but quickly becoming dull when dry, nearly always showing some degree of erosion, probably the result of carbonic acid in the water; nucleus of about one whorl obtusely rounded, and generally more eroded than the rest of the shell; body whorl large and flaring, frequently with very prominent malleations, and with lines of growth sloping backward from the suture; spiral whorls about 4 in number, rapidly increasing in size, and so inflated that they meet at the suture at an angle of approximately 120°; aperture large and flaring, rounded below and obtusely angled at the suture; outer lip sharp, thin, and regular; columellar lip white, completely covering the umbilical region, and so appressed as to form a continuous surface with the body whorl; columella twisted forming a distinct plait, most conspicuous when viewed in profile. Anatomy of soft parts not known.

Length 20	Breadth 12 mm.	Aperture 11 x 6 mm.
" 20	" 12 mm.	" 10.5 x 6 mm.
" 19	" 11 mm.	" 13 x 7 mm.
" 19	" 11 mm.	" 10.5 x 5.5 mm.

Type locality, Crater Lake, Oregon. Cotypes in the collections of the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia and the California Academy of Science in San Francisco.

This species bears a close resemblance to *L. mighelsi*, Binney, which F. C. Baker considers a variety of *L. emarginata* Say. In *L. mighelsi*, however, there is a distinct umbilical fissure beneath the reflected margin of the columellar lip, and the columella itself appears straight when viewed in profile.

Crater Lake, in southwestern Oregon, occupies the crater of an extinct volcano. The water is about seven thousand

feet above sea level, the crater rim about one thousand feet higher. The lake is about two thousand feet deep, and is fed entirely by melting snow. As the quantity of water so received is in excess of that lost by evaporation, the existence of a subterranean outlet is indicated.

The purity of the water is such that the configuration of the bottom can be plainly seen at a depth of about twenty feet, and its azure color has long made it a favorite with artists.

The quantity of lime in the water must be very minute, for the shells are thin and brittle and in many instances so completely eroded that large areas of the viscera are exposed. In fact, we saw a single specimen in which the shell had entirely disappeared.

The specific name given to this species is to commemorate Mt. Mazama, the volcano in whose crater it was found.

NOTES

SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE is now being produced far in advance of the facilities for publication by the societies and in the natural history journals of the country. We want to encourage everyone having interesting observations or important material to write them up, but we earnestly beg them to cultivate brevity. In descriptive articles we would suggest that a summary be substituted for long tables of measurements, and that locality records be presented as concisely as possible, without repetition of data. It is better for the author to do the condensing than to leave it to the editors.

LIBERA AGAIN.—On page 70 I mentioned my inability to find *Libera* in Paetel's "Catalog". Mr. H. C. Fulton has kindly called my attention to the entry: "Libera D Haan Gen. [gehört] zu Octopoda Leach." which appeared in another of Paetel's works, "Die bisher veröffentlichten Familien und Gattungsnamen der Mollusken" (1875), p. 109. This book contains an alphabetical list of names compiled without dis-